COOK'S ACCOMMODATION,
tween Cherryfield, Sullivan and Bangor.

Orono National Bank.

Bangor National Bank of Bangor.

First National Bank of Bangor.

Kenduskeag National Bank.

Merchants' National Bank.

NOTICE.

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.
FROM THE SON: "29 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1.
BY MAIL POST-PAID.
KNOW THYSELF.
A Great Medical Work on Manhood,
HEAL THYSELF

30 DAYS' TRIAL
DR. EYE'S VOLTAIC BELT
BEFORE — AND — AFTER
TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.
VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

HORSE OWNERS
SHOULD USE THE
NEVER SLIP HORSE SHOES
—AND—
REMOVABLE CALKS.
Calks Always Sharp.
THE NEVERSLIP HORSE SHOE CO.
70 India Wharf, Boston.

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. BANGOR, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1885. VOLUME LII.—NUMBER 2.

Whig and Courier
BANGOR
Daily Whig and Courier.
No. 1, East End
BOUTELLE & BURR.
THE BANGOR DAILY COURIER

Business Cards.

DR. C. E. HATHORN,
DENTIST.
East Side

Public Notice.

Now is the Time
1,000 Dozen Pillow
The Lowest Prices
Old Flags R
JOB COLLETT
Poor, White & Greenough
BANKERS.
PRIME RAILWAY
ON HAND FOR
MINNEAPOLIS
AND ST. PAUL
PROPRIETORS OF "DOOR MANUAL
OF RAILWAYS."
NO. 45 WALL ST., N. Y. YORK.

Fancy Dried Fruits
New Shelled Almonds
New Prunes,
New Raisins,
New Figs, Pu
California Ex
FRED T. H

CONSUMPTION.

LAVINE
WASHING,
SCRUBBING,
HOUSE CLEANING
Lavine makes easy work,
Lavine makes the hardest water soft
Lavine does not injure the finest fabric
Lavine does not burn nor chap the hands
USE LAVINE
For Washing Clothes, Dishes, Paint, Floors, &c.
Save Labor, Clothes and Time
MANUFACTURED BY
Hartford Chemical Company
HARTFORD, CONN.
YOUR GROCER KEEPS IT.
A. H. SAWYER, Manufacturers Agent,
No. 12 Commercial Street, Portland, Maine.

A Lot of Second-Hand
Team Harnesses
FOR SALE AT
C. S. LOMBARD & CO.'S
Harness & Trunk Store,
West End Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Me.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.
What Shall I Buy for Father Mother, Sister and Brother
for the
Why the Useful and Fine Look Over this List and Go to
SAML. B. STONE & CO.'S
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Satchels, Valises, Umbrellas, Canes, Fur Robes, Blankets, Quilts, Hosiery, Underwear, Mittens, Gloves, Suspenders, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Reefers, Ulsters, Jackets, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felt Goods, Slippers, Arctics, Overshoes, Moccasins, Leggins, Mittens, Gauntlets, Fur Caps

Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed, "Editor of Whig and Courier."

FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1885.

More than three hundred ladies in Washington agreed not to offer intoxicating drinks to their callers on New Year's day.

If Mr. Hendricks continues to thrust himself to the fore-front so often Mr. Cleveland will regret that he did not make that "sandbbing" fully as emphatic as was alleged at the time.

From Prof Baird's report on the fisheries it appears that the New England industry has lost during ten years from 1873 147 vessels, valued at $735,126; the total loss of life in that period was 1,237 men.

The head and tail of the Democratic administration seem to be in accord on the civil service question, only Mr. Hendricks does not attempt to cover up his real meaning under a fog of fair sounding phrases.

Congressman Hurd has a column of double leads dumped upon him by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* because he went to Albany and urged the appointment of Thurman to a subject position. Mr. Hurd is pronounced too light a weight for the "Old Roman" to lean upon.

Senator Voorhees laughed when asked what he thought of Cleveland's letter in civil service reform. "If any Republican can get any comfort out of it he's welcome to it," said he. "You will notice that Cleveland says that those who have taken part in politics will have to go, or words to that effect. Well, that knocks out nearly nine out of a hundred of them. Lots of comfort for a cold day in that letter."

A Washington despatch says: Great amusement has been created here over Colonel A. K. McClure's admiratory visit to Governor Cleveland. As Pennsylvania gave only 50,000 Blaine majority in November, and, as Colonel McClure's best efforts could not bring the Cleveland minority in Philadelphia within 30,000 of Blaine's vote, it is hardly likely that any Pennsylvania Democrat, except Mr. Randall can have any great weight with the coming Democratic administration.

A new attempt on the part of the Democrats to get control of the Illinois Legislature is exposed by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. It is to get up a contest and unseat the only Republican elected to the House in the Thirteenth District of Cook county and put his Democratic opponent in his seat. The Republicans have thus far shown themselves capable of defeating Democratic fraud and if they undertake to push their scheme through they will probably run against another snag.

The Chicago *Tribune* presents the career of "Mickey" Macklin, from the cradle to the penitentiary, in series of panthetic illustrations. It appears that he left Philadelphia under a cloud, as did his compatriot Gallagher, and that his education was obtained behind the bar in a Chicago saloon. This will fit him for the position he is destined to occupy behind the bars in the near future. As an example of the downward tendency of Democratic ward politicians the *Tribune's* article affords a valuable lesson.

Senator Frye will have the sympathy of his many friends in all parts of the State in his recent bereavement, his venerable father, Col. John M. Frye, of Lewiston, having died Thursday at the age of eighty-two years. The deceased was born at Sacarappa and moved to Lewiston Falls at the age of nineteen and became interested in a woollen manufactory, being one of the pioneers in that important industry. He was formerly a Democrat and was elected State Senator by that party in 1831 and 1836, but in 1840 he left the party. In 1861, he was a member of Gov. Israel Washburn's Council.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.—For the office of Adjutant General of the State, the candidates in the field are Gen. Geo. L. Beal, the present incumbent, and Major S. J. Gallagher at present State Pension Agent. General Beal has filled the position creditably for the past five years, and has been complimented by repeated elections, and as Major Gallagher was nominated at the first caucus held in 1880 his friends now claim that he is fairly entitled to the succession. Major Gallagher served in the 14th and 22d Maine Regiments, has had experience in the work of the Adjutant General's office for the past eight years and is popular with the veterans and the militia of the State, on the staff of which he has served six years while he has rendered excellent service in conducting the work pertaining to State pensions.

In an article on "Maine Newspaper Centennialism" the Lewiston *Journal* gives the history and growth of the Maine press, as follows: One hundred years ago, on the first day of January, 1785, the first newspaper ever printed in Maine was issued. The population, at that time, had not reached 96,000. The village of Falmouth, now Portland, had a population of about 2,000. Benjamin Titcomb and Thomas B. Wait issued the first number of the Falmouth *Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*. It was a small demi-sheet, three columns to the page, with not much outside news, that being impossible under the circumstances, but containing the germ of the newspaper of to-day. The name of this paper was afterwards changed to the *Cumberland Gazette*, and was published by Mr. Wait alone, Mr. Titcomb setting up an opposition paper, called the *Gazette of Maine*, in 1790. Mr. Titcomb afterwards retired from journalistic work, and ended his days as pastor of the Baptist church in Brunswick, after a pastorate there of forty years. From this small beginning, the newspaper work of the state has grown to its present proportions. While the population is not quite seventy times as large as in 1790, the newspapers and periodicals had increased in 1884 to 131, Maine now ranking twenty-sixth among the states as regards number and sixth as regards circulation. In the census year of 1880 the publishers of Maine paid the sum of $317,000 for labor, and received from their publications $1,236,491. The first daily was issued in 1831. There are now twelve dailies in the State. Instead of the latest news from Boston being five weeks old, the latest events of America, Europe, and parts of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world are printed the very day of their occurrence, and so accustomed have the people become to this quick work, that if for one day the telegraph wires became useless from heavy snows or winds, the short, deprivation of news is looked upon as an almost unheard of calamity.

"A Low Priced Reformer."

The manner in which the Mugwump papers labor to command Mr. Cleveland for writing his letter, which receives their hearty indorsement, is very amusing in the light of recent history. Mr. Cleveland is an old hand at this sort of thing. When he wrote his letter, formally accepting the nomination as Governor of New York, he was also a civil service reformer of the Dorman stripe. He said: "Subordinates in public places should be selected and retained for their efficiency, and not because they may be used to accomplish partisan ends." His record and subsequent pledges in regard to independent action at the time, but later, never need to refer to Mr. Cleveland's subordination of record to discretion. Force it was. Most of the "subordinates" have been the most prominent office holders and had it not been for their zeal Cleveland would not have been nominated. He made no pledges during the campaign. But after having received ample time in which to reclaim them the New York *Tribune* a year ago, felt constrained to denounce him as a "low priced reformer," and the same remark seems to be applicable to-day as it was then.

Protection Tested.

[New York Tribune.]

Protection is a failure, say some, because it does not entirely prevent failures. Protection is a failure, the London *Economist* would have us suppose, because it has not forced our manufacturers to seek foreign markets for so much goods as one of their products. Of course these objections are absurdly inconsistent. Both betray ignorance of the meaning and intent of the protective policy.

It is not enough to say that policy can be no evidence of failure, that our manufacturers have not found themselves compelled to rely largely upon foreign markets. On the contrary, the fact that they have been supported by the home market almost exclusively in the most wonderful development of mineral, timber and agricultural resources ever seen in any country, and that during seventeen years of unprecedented growth the demand for foreign markets has proved fatally disastrous to most countries with which they have competed, is powerful evidence of the wisdom of the protective policy. Our manufactures have been growing so rapidly that there is no reason to fear that the home market will ever be fully supplied. But even if it should be, the fact that the foreign market has proved fatal to so many competitors is a powerful reason why we should not rely upon it.

Points from the Press.

The Spanish Herald (rightly) says: North America is the last part of the world to be discovered. Statistics on the results of the work in this line will be rejected, but also that of the fact that the Polar market will be opened to them, and four people have been rendered by the protective system, able to consume what they grow those of other Nations. If the London *Economist* could only realize this it would be to their interest to have the tariff of other countries which would make it impossible for them to sell their products here. Then they would be compelled to buy our products, and we would be able to sell them to them. Then they would be able to buy more of our products, and we would be able to sell more to them. Then they would be able to buy more of our products, and we would be able to sell more to them. Then they would be able to buy more of our products, and we would be able to sell more

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only Store in East
Largest Fashion Building
in Maine
will make to order
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of January next, at 10
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NOSH NOBLE, Sec'
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Whig and Courier.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1885.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

LAST SAD RITES

Funeral of Capt Cox

PORTLAND, Dec 31 The funeral of Capt Wm H Cox took place this afternoon at his late residence in Deering A large number were present, including delegations of officers and soldiers and sailors of the 4th regiment, Maine Volunteers, Mr Cox having been Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment previous to Major Dalton, of the Methodist church Deering, Dr D W Bickford of the Chestnut street Methodist church, after which the Masonic burial service was conducted by the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was the oldest Past Master at the time of his death.

FLOOD TIMBER

Lumber Destroyed

LEWISTON, Jan 1 Rev T G White has gone to Auburn to preach in the Baptist church at Auburn Lower Cement Mills, in the place of Rev D Merrill of Portland.

Lodge—Granite City

In the Maine State Pole League tournament, at city hall, the Granite City was defeated the White Rose 2, in 27 minutes, having had 15 minutes. The score was unsatisfactory because of disputes as to the Granite Citys claim to a touchdown in the first game. The Granite City will play the Lewiston Light Guard in the White Rose rooms on the third inst.

FROM THOMASTON

Boot Hits

THOMASTON, Dec 31 Miss Susan Hunt, a devoted servant to the family of A P Cobb, left this town on the night of November 13th to visit her friends in Deering. While in the cars between Portland and Rockland she was taken ill and died suddenly at Rockland. Her remains were brought to this town for burial. Miss Hunt was a member of the Methodist church in this village, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her sudden death was a severe affliction to her relatives and friends. The flood in the Oyster river has done much damage to the mills and dams on its banks. The mill of Cobb, Butler & Co, at Oyster River village, was badly damaged, and the mill of Hall & Simmons, at Dover, was also damaged. The mill of Cobb, Butler & Co was running on shares, and the loss will fall heavily on the owners. The mill of Hall & Simmons was running on contract, and the loss will fall on the owners. The mill of Cobb, Butler & Co was valued at $15,000, and was insured for $10,000. The mill of Hall & Simmons was valued at $10,000, and was insured for $5,000.

Death of the Oldest Free Mason

LEWISTON, Jan 1 Col John M Goddard died this morning, aged 82 years. He was born in Scarborough and spent the first half of his life in Lewiston. He was agent for many years for the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, and was also a director of the company. He was a warden of Gov. Washburn's Council in 1854, and was the father of Secretary Goddard.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Grand Army and the Soldiers' Bill

BOSTON, Jan 1 The Journal says that Department Commander of the Grand Army of Massachusetts, which is to be held this week will be one of more than ordinary interest, as the bill of the department toward the eight dollar per month pension bill will be finally defined. The friends of this measure are using every effort to secure a full declaration in favor of the bill from the department convention, but fear that a few days will be a too short time for the accomplishment of so important a work. The bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Pensions in Washington, and it is thought that it will be reported favorably to the House of Representatives in a few days. The Massachusetts delegation will be asked to support the bill when it comes before the House for action.

Death of Dr Reed

NEW YORK, Jan 1 Dr Reed, the well known physician, died this morning at his residence in Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He was born in Boston, graduated at Harvard College, and was a surgeon in the army during the war of the rebellion. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, and was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fatal Accident

A Brakeman Killed

NEW YORK, Jan 1 Last night Daniel Scott, brakeman of the night express on the Erie railroad, fell from the train while it was passing through the yards at Jersey City, and was killed. He was married and lived in Jersey City.

Death of Ex-Mayor Wickham

NEW YORK, Jan 1 Ex-Mayor Wickham died this morning at his residence in this city, after a long illness. He was born in Ireland in 1798, and came to this country when a young man. He was Mayor of this city in 1857 and 1858.

Death of Ex-Governor Dorsey

NEW YORK, Jan 1 Ex-Governor Dorsey, of Louisiana, died this morning at his residence in this city, after a long illness. He was born in Louisiana in 1818, and was Governor of that state from 1856 to 1860.

Death of Ex-Governor Hunt

NEW YORK, Jan 1 Ex-Governor Hunt died this morning at his residence in this city, after a long illness. He was born in Vermont in 1810, and was Governor of that state from 1850 to 1852

New Year's Address

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF THE

Daily Whig and Courier, January 1, 1883.

more I greet you on the New Year's morning
the mild mee o'er the dappled hills,
mildly now, who hailed the last year's dawning
joyous hearts, the snow-clad sod concealed.
we as gladly hail this natal day
e New-comer, with high hopes as they
ard the advent of "Old Eighty-Four."
ho may guess what he may have in store"
e vain to think that all his days will be
clouds and storms for pain and sorrow free;
t us hope that he doth kindly bear
of blessings a most generous share.
us the angel Hope doth ever
hper cheering words of promise
he ears of listning mortals,
t the ills, the griefs and sorrows
ich beset man's earthly pathway,
I not sound our footsteps gather,
at for us she kindly 'ringeth'
rows few and blessings many,
behind the gentle Angel
e—there ever treads another,
I tho' for awhile she lingers
seen by the shadows distance,
doth gloomy Disappointment
ely follow in Hope's pathway,
sibling many a door she planted,
ning many a smile for sadness,
ing many a heart with sorrow.
she truly is Hope's sister—
's kind messenger to mortals—
sibling many a needed lesson—
ling while she seems to chasten.

kind Patrons, Friends and Readers
our Daily's" well filled pages,
Sedlence to Old Custom
ress your "Carrier" with his greet-
ings—
express his earnest wishes
t this New-born year, whose coming
to-day with joy she hailing
for you he each a blessings—
have many a day of gladness
but few or none of sorrow.
from day to day have brought you
s from countries near and distant—
d you in our printed columns
the quarrels, wars and battles
y have scourged the plains of Egypt,
the warfaring France is waging
the almond-eyed Celestials
n Nihilists of Russia
their deadly machinations,
d-hearted fiends of London
their dynamite explosions,
of countries deeds of evil
ch the Lightning Spirit sent us
ough the broad Atlantic surges,
ing Prosperity and Unity Areas"—
dling Earth in forty animates,—
his rides the electric cable
out-runs the swiftest sun's shadow
t fleet diurnal journey.
each morn, upon our threshold
laid the news before you.
our own fair land turn we awhile,
ar's experience briefly to review;
did of the genial seasons smile.
ing's rich promise was the summer
rde
lled the lap of Autumn with her fruit.
en from icy Winter's hands might
low
ather'd plenty, blessing man and
orate,
lay the fields beneath their shroud of snow.
did the seasons as they passed us
et their gifts upon our favored land
nd of war arose to fill our sky
sleeful lightnings, bloody spear and
raid,
ace, the gentle angel, held her sway
our country, and prosperity.
ver follows where Peace leads the
say,
ul Labor, and her sister Industry,
ng fair jewels of well-earned success,
ceaseful gentleness that filled the
mes.
kel France with sorrow and distress;
t shut our shores to shed its blight
d gloom,
d its poison taint the health-full air.
o this picture there's a darker side
n the acts of reckless, crime
pparent
t great wrong, with justice turned aside—
ne Fiend's ravage and the cyclone's
ath
t reckless, cut its fearful path
ty, hamlet and the giant wood
ree that hardly solid rocks withstood.
refull scenes of shipwreck on the main,
older wrecks of manhood—soul and
rain,
victim's struggles with their wild
espair!
oly struggling, sank and perished
here.
Is the record of the vanished year—
of grief and gloom, for yet all
right—
led cup of sadness and of cheer
onths presented to their ceaseless
ight.
ow my song is nearly done,
shall here have aught to say
e great battle lost and won—
except fierce quadrennial fray.
storm of party strife has passed
I would not its scenes renew;
now just how the dice were cast
know that they were loaded too,
ustice, Truth and Right shall yet
victory and lay bare the cheat,
while with patience we will wait.

ow for me to close the chime
annual lay—this idle rhyme
re I turn me from your door
ld express the wish once more,
peace and health and plenty, may
all your homes—and thus doth
pray"

YOUR CARRIER.

Rolled Gold Jewelry.

FROM A VICTIM OF DEALERS—A MERCHANT'S TALKS ABOUT GEMS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

"Rolled gold jewelry," said a New York dealer, "is a fiction. The term—was invented by sharpers or bogus jewelry dealers ten years ago, when the trade in cheap goods began to attract notice, for the purpose of giving the public the impression that the goods which they sold were solid gold, but that by reason of the improved machinery and the consequent reduction in the cost of manufacture was cheapened. This idea caught the people, and the trade soon assumed enormous proportions. As the demand for this kind of jewelry increased, the demand for solid gold decreased, and at present there are only a few of the old established houses which deal exclusively in the precious metal, and I am always startled when a customer asks for solid gold, and I have a salesman of princely disguise.

"Properly speaking, all gold used by jewelers is rolled into plates or drawn into wire before it is shaped into any particular style of jewelry, and that which is understood by the public generally as rolled gold is known to the trade as rolled plate. Jewellers know nothing of the rolled gold, though they profit largely from the current belief in the articles, and do not take pains unless their opinion is asked to undeceive their patrons.

"There are two kinds of gold plate, rolled and electro. In rolled plate a composition of brass and copper, or other metals, is used as a base and is made into strips about twelve inches long, three inches wide and from a quarter to half an inch thick. Upon this base a band of gold, from ten to fourteen carats fine, of the same length and width, but only one-tenth and frequently one-twentieth as thick, is either soldered or lapped. The latter process is usually employed, and to belief, is where the base metal and the gold are fused together at a high temperature. A double plate is made by putting a gold band upon each side of the composition metal, and is used in the finer grades of jewelry. After the gold and base metal are united into one plate or sheet, it is put through a guide and roller until the thickness desired is obtained. It is sometimes rolled out so thin that it will run in the air. The point of union between the gold and composition can only be seen on close inspection, though their relative thickness is often the same. This plate is also drawn into wire of different sizes and shapes.

"How is jewelry made from plate? The process is simple. Steel dies and a heavy press to form the plate into the proper shape, solder to unite the several pieces and a few tools to burnish and embellish the goods is about all that is required in the workshop.

"Plated rings are the standby of the plated goods trade. There are two kinds which approach in value solid gold, being the Scale ring, which has a flat top, either plain or ornamented, and a ring with a genuine stone setting. These are known to the trade as the hard solder filled rings. The outside of a ring, where there is the greatest wear, is the thickest plate that is first stamped into shape. This is filled with silver solder, which is melted with a blow-pipe. The ring is then placed on an anchor, which makes it perfectly round and of the size desired. A reamer is then run through it, which smooths the inner lining, which is usually made of thin plate. The fancy work is put on the finer rings by hand and on the cheaper ones by stamps or rollers. Machine engraving is so well perfected now that experts are often deceived by it. The stone used are as good as any but in solid rings, except diamonds, and are principally pearls, garnets, amethysts, agates, emeralds, rubies, opals and blue stones. People are hamboozled by the flood and gold stone. No such stones are found in nature, and these are simply chemical combinations. These rings are about one-third gold, and are worth from $4 to $18 per dozen. The greatest demand is for those being sold at $3 per dozen. The cheapest plated rings are made in the same general way as the more expensive, but are filled with lead and set with imitation stones. Plate of this character weighs from $1 to $15 per dozen.

"Do you know how to test an amethyst? No? Well, here is an infallible one. Genuine amethyst. Just put them on your tongue a moment, and you will find that the sulfurous fumes warm and the genuine icy to the touch. Strange, but true. The stone which has had the greatest run of late is the cheer-eye, which has a peculiar dull fire. What is it? Well, I don't want to destroy public confidence, but it is only a piece of petrified wood, turned, burnished and polished. New styles? Yes, every drummer has claims to have them every spring and fall, but there is no much difference between them as there is between two leaves on the same tree. There are only fifteen facets in this toy, that make a specialty of rings, and these turn out about 1,000,000 a year.

"The trade in plated bracelets is enormous. One factory that I buy from makes about 600 pairs a day, and there are 300 shops that make a specialty of these goods. Plate from 10 to 14 carats fine is used in their manufacture, stamped into the proper shape, the ornamentation either rolled or put on by hand. They are worth from seventy-eight cents to $18 per dozen. The city trade calls for novelties all the time, while country folks look with favor upon the plain, old-fashioned styles, the greatest demand being for a pattern that has been in the market for the last twenty-two years. The narrowest bracelet is 1/2 of an inch, the widest, 1½ inches. They are made into five sizes, adapted to all heads, in about 350 patterns. In full sets of jewelry, including shoe pin and cuff buttons, a clerk may be found from 2,000 to 3,000 which will replace about $150 worth, and $10 to $12 per dozen. A fair finger ring is sold from about 40 cents each watch chains which cost from $20 to $100 per dozen.

"Watch cases? Well, there is a plated case which is quite neat—about 250 grains, that will put to blush the best solid cases in the land, and costs only about one-quarter as much. They are all filled with a heavier composition, which stiffens and makes them firm. The best job is made of plate, about one-third, and the inside about one-tenth as thick as the outside. The joints, thumb pieces, and rehandings are solid gold and are interchangeable. They are made of four-cent plate, and heavier and thicker than a gold case of the same size and are sold from $12 to $25 each—about the same as an eight-cent gold case. There are some gold cases which sell for less than rolled plate, one being an imitation of which is only four-cent plate and which is sold to the trade for about $10. There are also brass cases, electro-plated with gold that are worth $2 apiece, and when fitted up with a cheap movement at these are known as the "auctioneers' delight." They are sometimes sold in the auction rooms for $25, but are worth nothing. It pays a customer to buy a good watch and case at first cost, than to be humbugged by the auctioneers.

"Plated goods are all made in Eastern States, though the market for them is in the West. The plated goods are usually sold in large cities a little later than they are sold in towns and villages, for the reason that, in small places if a countryman is cheated, he comes back and demands his money, while in the city a man shrugs his shoulders, 'Sold,' and says no more. These goods are also exported to every country under the sun, and the cheaper grades form the basis of trade between the negroes, white man and the dealing aborigine in many far-off lands. Plated jewelry is made cheaper in Europe on account of low-priced labor than in this country, but we compete with foreign manufacturers in their own markets because of the novelties we are constantly producing. They stick to the patterns of past centuries, we are always getting up something new, ranging from the size of fingerrings and bracelets exported, the women of South America, Southern Europe and Asia Minor the smallest fingers and arms. Norway, Sweden, Russia, Scotland, England and Canada come next in size, and Germany have the largest of all, except Africa, whose dusky children will only accept jewelry that is made to fit any part of their bodies.

"Many fashionable women always use plated goods to wear at some special reception, party or entertainment. They always choose the latest design, and after wearing once, often give them away to their servants or poor relatives. I have sold as many as a dozen sets in the winter season to one lady in this city whose name frequently appears as a leader in social festivities."

How long will the jewelry last? Well, good plate will wear, with care, about ten years, before the base metal is visible. Watch cases, however, are an exception, being warranted by the manufacturers for twenty years.

PRINTING of every description, neatly and cheaply executed at the Whig & Courier Job Office, Post Office Avenue.
fe'23 BUR B. A. BURR, Proprietor.

HO! For Adams's Shoe Store.

Holiday Gifts! Useful and Ornamental!

NO. 4 KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

Here you will find the most complete variety of

Boots and Shoes

of every kind for home use and for charitable to every mind.

Stylish in Appearance,
Reasonable in Price,
Most Desirable Novelties,
Durable and Nice.

Slippers for Christmas.

Arctic Linen Shoes,
Rubbers of all Sizes.

Select with every you choose. No shoddy can be found amongst our large invoice. Call and see them for yourself, and then select a choice.

Every Variety of Fur Caps and Hats and Gloves a Specialty.

GIVE US A CALL AND SAVE MONEY.

RESPECTFULLY,

ADAMS' BROTHERS.

Akron Vitrified Drain Pipe.

—THE—

ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE DRAIN PIPE,

Manufactured for exclusively sale at the Store in the soil. It is the only Drain Pipe used by the Sewer Departments of Boston and other large cities. The city of Dalton lately refused to consider a bid of other than Akron Drain Pipe Manufacturers.

—SOLD BY—

CETCHELL, LEICHTON & CO.,

29 CENTRAL STREET.

Holiday Goods,

CHRISTMAS CARDS, &C.

J. D. GLYNN'S,

No. 8 State Street.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURES

A POSITIVE CURE

For every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula

I have used Cuticura Remedies in my practice with the greatest success. Have cured cases of Eczema of long standing, and never had a failure when the Cuticura Remedies were used as directed. I have also used Cuticura Soap with the best results, and consider it the best skin soap in existence. I have also used Cuticura Resolvent with the best results as a blood purifier. I have recommended the Cuticura Remedies to my friends, and they have used them with the same success. I have no hesitation in recommending the Cuticura Remedies to the public, as I have used them in my practice with the best results. I have also used Cuticura Soap with the best results, and consider it the best skin soap in existence. I have also used Cuticura Resolvent with the best results as a blood purifier. I have recommended the Cuticura Remedies to my friends, and they have used them with the same success. I have no hesitation in recommending the Cuticura Remedies to the public, as I have used them in my practice with the best results.

J. F. BARNARD.

CURED AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Capt. Nathaniel Stetson of Hingham, Mass., writes: "I have had a terrible humor on my face for twenty years. Part of the time it was so bad that I could not go out of doors. I tried all kinds of medicines, and was treated by the best physicians, but got no relief. I finally concluded to use the Cuticura Remedies, and in less than two months I was entirely cured. I have not had a sign of the humor for over a year, and my face is as smooth as ever it was. I am glad to recommend the Cuticura Remedies, for I know they saved my life."

CURED OF SCROFULOUS SORES.

I had a bad case of Scrofula on my face, which appeared in the form of sores. I consulted a physician, who said I must have my blood purified, and gave me Cuticura Resolvent. I used it according to directions, and in a few months was entirely cured. I have not had a sore since. I have also used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and find them the best skin remedies I ever used.

THOMAS O'KEEFE, Dorchester, Mass.

JUST FOR ANYTHING.

Having used your Cuticura Remedies for Eczema, I can say that they are just what you recommend them to be. I had Eczema on my face for seven years, and was troubled from my head to my feet. I used several remedies, but none gave me relief until I used the Cuticura Remedies. I am entirely cured, and my face is as smooth as ever it was. I am glad to recommend the Cuticura Remedies, for I know they saved my life.

JOHN C. SWAN, Druggist, Haverhill, Mass.

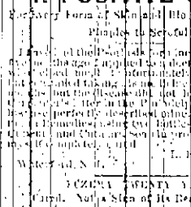
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

COLLINS' ELECTRIC PLASTERS

MISS BEECHER'S

Hair or Whisker Dye



WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very disagreeable flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders it the most effectual remedy for scrofula and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Consumption cannot exist where it is used. Prepared only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. For sale by druggists.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of Coombs & Mason is this day dissolved. The accounts of the firm will be settled by D. H. Mason, who will continue in the same business at the old office, No. 2 Wentworth & Clark's Block.

Bangor, Oct. 29th, 1884. oct

Real Estate.

For Rent.

Six Rooms, (upstairs) on Cedar street. No. 93 Ohio Street, for $10 dollars per month.

L. A. BOWLER, Insurance Agent.

dec29

City Drug Store.

Please Look at This!

For the Next Ten Days we shall sell

Low, Son & Haydon's,

LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER'S

Choice Extracts,

At 75 per bottle. Usual Price, $1.00

Such a bargain as this should not escape the attention of all lovers of fine extracts.

Dressing and Odor Cases.

Of Great Variety and at

Low Prices.

WM. E. MANN & CO.

FLOUR!

Washburn's Best Patent $5.75 Flour, all Grades, at Low Prices.

C. R. IRELAND & CO

10 BROAD STREET.

Dog Fight Cruelty

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, BOWELS and URINARY ORGANS at the same time.

Why?

Because it acts on the system of the poison in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Female Complaints, Malaria, and all other diseases of the Blood.

IT CURES

CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, or of all the organs

CLEANSES the BLOOD

CASES

PERMANENTLY CURED.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Price, $1.00. Dry can mailed for $1.00. Liquid, $1.25. Sold by C. C. Worthington, Vt. Send for book.

KIDNEY-WORT

PILES

Itching Piles instantly relieved. Itching Piles permanently cured. Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated and Protruding Piles yield to PAZO OINTMENT. Every case guaranteed. Druggists are authorized to refund the money in every case that PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address "PAZO," Box 2836 New York.

MARRIAGE, Visiting and Business Cards printed in handsome style at type, at White and Courier Job Office. B. A. BURR.

Bangor Post Office.

OFFICERS

E. CARNHAM.....Postmaster
J. DUNLOP.....Asst. Postmaster
S. LAWRENCE.....Money Order Clerk

OFFICE HOURS.

7 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 9 to 10 A. M. Sundays excepted.
Sundays, from 9½ to 10½ A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS CLOSE.

	A. M.	P. M.
...rn	6 45	7 25
...ern Railway	6 00	6 30
...ern	6 00	
...ckland via Harlow	8 45	6 30
...port	6 30	
...ort	6 30	6 30
...ington	6 30	
...orth and Charleston		1 30
...ter and Exeter		1 30
...ort		1 30
...ord and Aurora	11 30	
...s route to Boston runs every night		
...closes Sunday at 12 M. Collections from street boxes same as on week days.		

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western	6 30	7 00
Eastern and Railway	7 00	7 15
...ington via Bucksport		7 15
...ington via Harlow	8 00	7 15
...ort	7 00	8 00
...ington		5 00
...ter, North and Charleston	11 00	
...ckland and Exeter	11 00	
...dford	10 30	
...ington	10 00	7 00
...ford and Aurora	11 00	

LETTER CARRIERS.

All letters are delivered free by carriers when prepaid to street and number. People should inform their correspondents of above and have their letters addressed accordingly.

Persons calling while at the General Delivery can also have their letters sent, but it is much more convenient to have the street and number given, and they will be delivered earlier from the Boxes than on the callers. Carriers make their delivery daily, the first trip supplying the offices of their routes.

Mail matter arriving during morning, noon and evening collection for immediate mail.

Holidays the Carrier's Window will be open for delivery of letters from 8½ to 9½ A. M. and from 1 to 2 P. M. Sundays only 9½ to 10½ A. M. Carriers' Department shall be resorted to the car.

ENVELOPES.

No additional charge will be made for printing business card or request to return, across the left hand corner of the envelopes furnished by the Post Office Department, (samples of which can be seen at the Carriers' window) when ordered in lots of not less than 500.

All persons who often letter to the writer, if not found within thirty days or less, written or printed, with the writers name, post office and state, across the left hand of the envelope, will be forwarded to the writer free of charge.

All packages of mixed printed matter, circulars, &c., weighing not more than 4 ounces, can be sent at 2 cents per pound.

Stamping from Stamped Envelopes cannot be used to prepay postage. The use of such is punishable by a fine of $300 dollars.

Stamped Envelopes can always be had at the Post Office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

FIRST CLASS.

Letters, how to be Prepaid—Letters for the United States, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. All matter, whether or not in the first-class rates. Circulars, two cents for every ounce or fraction.

SECOND CLASS.

Newspapers.

All regular newspapers must be prepaid at the office of publication, at the rate of one cent per pound or fraction thereof. The same rate applies to sample copies.

Quarterly or less frequent publications, when published in County, if delivered by carrier, one cent each, to be prepaid by stamps.

Postage to Canada—Same as in the States on letters and papers, to be prepaid by stamps; newspapers, one cent each, to be prepaid by stamps.

THIRD CLASS.

Postage One Cent for Four Ounces.

Newspapers and Periodicals, which includes every other kind of matter, when sent as transient matter.

Postage One Cent for Two Ounces.

Books, printed, circulars, and other matter which is printed, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

FOURTH CLASS

Postage One Cent for each Ounce.

Blank cards, and boards and other materials for a portal, visible patterns, letter envelopes and other paper, sample cards, samples of ores, seeds, roots, cuttings, scions and buds, and other original drawings of our other commercial patterns, photographs, living cards, labels, tags, address tags, paper sacks, wrapping paper, blotting paper, printed, lithographed, engraved, ruled or written matter, not specially charged with postage, which is not included in the third or fourth class, and which is not liable to letter postage, or other matter, not liable to letter postage, or other matter, not liable to letter postage, or other matter,